

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 2, 1795.

L E Y D E N, April 27.

APTAIN BARTLETT, from Bilbao, says, he was told there, by Mr. Gardoqui, that he had a letter from his brother, at Madrid, which informed him that every effort was making by Spain to obtain peace with France.

General Moreau succeeds Pichegru in the command of the French army which remains in Holland. The republican government of Holland, in return for the services rendered to their country by general Pichegru, have sent him a brevier (titulary) general in the service of the United Provinces, with a pension of ten thousand florins per annum.

The provisional representatives of the people of Holland have expedited circular letters, dated the 8th of April, to the municipalities, to exclude absolutely, from all share in the actual administration, (till a national convention being convoked, shall decide otherwise,) all the members of the ancient government of the Provinces.

Accounts state various depredations of mobs of upwards of 2000 in Moate; of an immense and well disciplined mob in Exeter; of a numerous mob at Crediton; of a serious mob at Portsmouth; of a mob, amounting to several thousands, at Portsea; of an alarming mob at Coventry; of a mob at Berry; of a mob at Durham, &c. all in England, from April 2 to 14; in almost every instance of which the high price and scarcity of corn was the pretext, and the militia called to subdue them. Nor are Ireland and Scotland without their mobs—they talk of burthening taxes and tithes also.

According to letters from Brussels of the 29th German, (18th April) it appears that the annexation of Flanders to France is decreed; and that a proper time is waited to make it public, which must very soon take place. Orders it is said had been received at Brussels for dividing all Flanders into districts, and to erect courts of criminal justice, immediately after which the French criminal code will be put into operation.

[A letter from a respectable gentleman in Amsterdam may elucidate this—He says, the French have treated us like brothers, and their only object in landing here was to set us free from the tyranny of Orange and Prussia.—Very different has been their conduct in some part of Flanders where heavy contributions have been exacted, in return for the safe and inhuman treatment the French forces under Dumourier experienced, when they retired from those provinces in 1793.]

Letters from Antwerp, of the 20th and 23d of April, advise the arrival and landing at that city of large quantities of cannon and ammunition, from the United Provinces of Holland. Several pieces of light artillery had been shipped there, to be conveyed by water to the westward of Flanders. The guns of large caliber, for the flat bottomed boats were to be taken from the castle of Antwerp, and carried to Russia and other arsenals of France. Among the brass guns, mortars, caissons and other military apparatus, acquired by the French from the possession of Holland, there are many cast in the prince's foundry at the Hague, and which were committed to the English and Prussians for the defence of the Provinces.

B A S L E, April 5.

The negotiations for peace are daily taking a more favorable turn. It appears to be certain that Prussia, part of the Germanic body, Spain, and the king of Sardinia, will abandon the coalition.

The empire of Germany will be divided into two parts, the empire of the North, and the empire of the South. That of the North will devolve to the king of Prussia, and all the states of it will be under his immediate protection. The French republic will retain the Austrian Netherlands, the county of Liege, and the fortresses on the Meuse. With respect to the other states, beginning with Suabia and the left bank of the Rhine, they will remain free under the protection of France.

Spain will give up to the French republic the passes the Eastern and Western Pyrenees, with the ports of passage and St. Sebastian, and hold at the disposal of the republic twenty ships of the line.

Sardinia will give up the duchy of Savoy and the county of Nice; the port of Oneglia will be restored, and Spain will cede the duchy of Parma and Plaisance, as compensation for the loss of Savoy.

Such are the conditions talked of in the best informed circles here.

L I N G E N, April 14.

The ratification of peace between France and Prussia, we hope, will soon come to hand. Field marshal Bendorff has already ordered the advanced posts to every one pass unmolested. The heavy cavalry is ordered, to fall back, and Cordon to consist only of light troops. In consequence of which, a regiment

of Cuirassiers began its march this day, from Fursenau towards Magdeburg; the regiment of Kalkreuth goes to Minden. The Hanoverian, Hessian and other troops, are obliged to evacuate the East Friesland, to make room for Prussians, who are returning from the bishopric of Munster.

A M S T E R D A M, April 12.

The provisional representatives of the people at Amsterdam, complain in a publication, that the loan of eight millions of guilders to be raised for the use of that city, has not succeeded to their wish. In order that nothing may be left untried, and before they come to a resolution of demanding the payment of this necessary money by force, the loan is left open for the whole of April, offering even a premium to those who shall pay their quota at once.

The Jewish company, Felix Libertate, at Amsterdam, has requested leave for intermarriages between Jews and Christians, and that all Guilds may be abolished; or that Jews, as well as Christians, may be received into the said Guilds.

The representatives of the people in Friesland have declared, that all the debts of the former regency, such as charges of this province, quit rents, &c. shall be deemed national debts and promptly paid. The holders of such bills, however, as were to have been paid in the course of this year, are requested to leave the money in the funds from motives of patriotism.

The committee of confederation have thanked those citizens who have given their opinion of the Dutch national convention that is to be formed, and have given notice that their further directions on this head must be sent in before the 15th of April, affairs being in such a train already, that no use could be made of them after that date.

Bank cash was, on the 11th of April, at 92½ per cent.

April 17. The commercial intercourse between these United Provinces and foreign countries (except England and her dependencies) shall continue free, subject only to the regulations formerly established.

The exportation of naval and military stores, arms, gun-powder and salt-petre, is prohibited to all places except to France and her possessions, and to the colonies and places belonging to the Seven United Provinces.

The revolutionary committee of Amsterdam, taking into consideration the exhausted state of the Dutch finances, and the obligations of every citizen to contribute, as much as possible to the public necessities, have resolved to place a box in every commune to be superintended by the collector, in whose possession the key shall be deposited, in order to afford the patriot citizens an opportunity of evincing their attachment to the cause of liberty, by free gifts of gold and silver articles, such as buckles, rings, ear-rings, &c. &c. which are not included in the provisional decree of the 26th March.

A book shall be deposited in custody of the same persons appointed to receive the donations, in which the name of every person who sacrifices their unnecessary ornaments for the public benefit, shall be regularly entered, that posterity may observe the disinterested patriotism of their ancestors.

The committee, confident that love of country will not be less conspicuous in the native Dutch; upon this occasion, than past experience has shewn exists among our French brethren, who have offered at the altar of liberty, oblations of the greatest value; invite all their fellow-citizens, residents of other towns in this province, to imitate their example, and evince to the universe that no consideration, however dear, is too important to be sacrificed to that freedom which is their hereditary birth right, and which they are determined in every vicissitude of fortune, to support and defend.

Amsterdam, 14th April, 1795.

First year of Dutch liberty.

By order of the committee,

VAN DER AA, Sec'y.

From several papers it appears that the most important towns throughout the province of Holland, have agreed to the proportion of the revolutionary committee of Amsterdam, and are rapidly organizing affiliated committees to carry their patriotic views into immediate effect.

H A G U E, April 26.

Day before yesterday morning, the provisional representatives of the people of Holland, held an extraordinary meeting, when a letter was received and read, from J. C. Haitzink, ex-magistrate of Amsterdam, who had been recently superseded in his mission, to lower Saxifchen Kreitz, in which he shamefully arraigned the legality of the present government, and protested against every measure inconsistent with the old constitution. The assembly testified their indignation at this unmerited Philippe; and resolved unanimously, to direct their procurator general to commence a prosecution against the offender, in the name of the sovereign people, and to seize and detain his property, wherever found, till the event of the prosecution should decide his fate.

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L O N D O N, April 14.

Important intelligence to the navigators to the Baltic.

From some new geographical map published in Denmark, it appears, that the position of Anholt, as hitherto laid down in the ordinary charts, is greatly erroneous. The light-house of Anholt, and the whole Isle, is from 7 to 9 minutes too much westerly; and the distance from the light-house to the Swedish coast, in a direction perpendicular to the meridian of the light-house, is, in all maps hitherto published, nearly four English miles, or one eighth part of the whole too great. Experience has taught the navigators, that they come too soon down upon Anholt; or that they, cruising between Anholt and Sweden, over-run their reckoning, which was ascribed to the currents, although the true reason of it was the great error in the geographical and hydrographical position of Anholt in a narrow and dangerous passage.

B R I D G E - T O W N, May 30.

A report has been prevalent, (to which little credit seems to be given) that the French are collecting in considerable numbers in Guadaloupe, with an intent to embark 7000 men on board transports, destined, as is conjectured, for St. Vincent's.—A letter is said to be received by a gentleman in town, from his friend in Martinico, nearly to the same purport.

Genoa accounts state positively, that the Sans Culottes set sail from that port on the 21st, and dispatches read in the convention from the deputy Le Tourneur, dated off the road of Hieres, March 23d, mention the safe arrival of the Sans Culottes there; the Blenheim and Bombay Castle would demand her in vain from the Genoise, and must go to Toulon to fulfil their errand. They should besides find a better plea on which to claim the Sans Culottes, than firing red hot balls in the engagement of the 14th March, as she was not with the fleet on that day.

Accounts dated Genoa, March 28, say positively, that the English squadron under admiral Hotham, left the gulph of Spezzia on the 27th March, for the first time of putting to sea after the action of the 14th. He might therefore have been seen on the 24th in that gulph, but not with 6 French prizes, or the Genoa account would say something of them. Besides, if the admiral had sunk four ships and taken six, authentic counts could not have been received in London of their safe arrival at Toulon.

B O S T O N, June 18.

The proceeds of last Monday evening's performance, at the theatre, we are informed, amounted to 666 dollars, the whole of which sum Mr. Powell has generously deposited in the hands of his honour Moses Gill, president of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, as a donation to their funds.

A gentleman of information, who came passenger with captain Cobb, from Havre-de-Grace, says, that Barrere and Collot d'Herbois are not banished to Cayenne, but to Madagascar, one of the African islands in the Indian ocean.

H U D S O N, June 18.

On Tuesday evening last the soap and candle works, belonging to Messrs. Power, Allen and Bennet, took fire and were entirely consumed, together with near all the stock on hand; but by the exertions of two engine companies and the citizens, the fire was prevented from communicating to the slaughter house and the buildings adjoining.

On Tuesday afternoon there was a remarkable fall of hail, the hail stones were as big as walnuts, and came with such force as to break the glass in the windows of several houses in this city; and in such quantities as to nearly cover the ground for an hour. We expect that it has done great damage to the fruit and grain in this vicinity.

N E W - Y O R K, June 23.

By captain Ascoug, of the Matilda, we learn, that all the French inhabitants of St. Domingo and other islands, were ordered to leave Jamaica; that they had their choice either to return to their former habitations, or take passage for the United States.

On the information of a gentleman who came passenger in the brig Jack from Port-au-Prince, we learn that the Brigands had opened two sorts upon the Bice-ton, but were driven off by the constant and unremitted fire of the British, and that the principal part of them had retired to Leogane—that general Williamson had issued a proclamation on the 26th of May, sequestrating the plantations and other property belonging to French absentees—that the produce of this country was low, flour selling by the cargo at 12 dollars per barrel.